TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1884.

Amusements To-day,

Amusements To-day,

Casino-Tis Merry War. 8 F. M.

Daly's Theatre-The Country Gitl, F35 F. M.

Grand Opera Monse-For Congress, F. M.

Medison Square Theatre-Alpine Ross. 529 F. M.

New Park Theatre-A Wile's Peril. 8 P. M.

Alblo's Garden-Ministel, 8 F. M.

New York Come by Theatre-Confision. 8 F. M.

People's Insatte-Emeralds. 8 F. M.

Phontee-Cantills. 8 F. M.

Theatre-Cantills. 8 F. M.

Theatre-Cantills. 8 F. M.

Theatre-Cantills. 8 F. M. Phontre Comique C riells & Appleacons 2 and 67. 5 Tholin Thontre-17% 6P. M. Tony Paster's Theatre-Variety. 2 and 8 P. M. Jony Peater's Theatre-Variety, Ind & P. Union Square, Theatre-Septation, IP, N. Wullneh a Identice-1, dy Clare, IP, N. Dd Av. Theatre-Eigewood Felts: S.P. M. Sch Av. Theatre-Warrenbod, IP, M. Lith St. Theatre-Warrenbod, IP, M.

Banking and Pinancial (after money article)...... 0 75

Reading Notices, with "Adv.," 35 page, per line.... 1 50 Reading Notices, with "Adv." 1st or 21 page, per line 2 50 In Sunday edition same rates as above. WERELY, 50 cents a line, 10 carra charge for large type. Preferred positions from 70 cents to 22.

Advirtisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, insued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

#### The Democracy and the Tariff.

It is highly interesting to watch the development of the tariff controversy in the Democratic party. At the meeting of the National Committee in Washington last week the Hon, J. STERRANG MORTON of Nebraska, a pronounced and uncompromising advocate of a Tariff for Revenue Only, endeavored to get that doctrine embodied in the call of the National Convention in the form of a declaration against "any legislation creating any privileged class, either under tariff laws or under patent laws;" but the attempt proved futile. Mr. Mourou's proposition was rejected, and the call of the Convention was addressed to "all Democratic conservative citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations and differences, who can unite in the effort for pure, economical, and constitutional government."

Thus the National Committee refused, so far as their authority and influence extend, to commit the party to the doctrine of a Tariff for Revenue Only, or to any doctrine looking toward the early introduction of free trade with foreign nations.

We now learn, through the correspondence of the Eccaing Post, that the most striking effect of the meeting of the National Democratic Committee in Washington is opposition to any legislation upon the tariff question. "The Eastern Democrats," says the Even. of Post, " who have had the control of the National Committee for four years, are, many of them, very determined in their opposition to the agitation which has begun under Mesers. Monuson and Carlister and Chairman Baunum has spent much tim - in the Capitol insisting that the Democratic members shall prevent the passage of the Monnison bill. This is in harmony with the policy of the National Democratic Committee, which suppressed an address to the country taking radical ground

in favor of a revision of the tariff." We suppose there will be a contest over this subject in the National Democratic Convention when it meets. During the last twenty years these Conventions have paid very little attention to questions respecting the tariff, the platform committees having been selected without any reference to them; and when their platform has been presented it has not been thought necessary even to discuss it, but whatever they have inserted has been adopted without debate or hesitation. But such will probably not be the case in the Convention of July next. The partisans of a Tariff for Revenue Only will naturally and properly present their views as Mr. Morron has now done in the National Committee at Washington: and the partisons of Protection will likewise be prepared to defend their opinions and to vote for them. We see no reason why there should not be frank and thorough consideration of both sides of this subject, and a fair vote upon it, so that the decision, whatever it may be, may be accepted as the voice of the party, and may be set forth to the country as its decisive and authoritative utterance

# Divorce in New England.

According to the statistics given by a Boston lecturer, twenty thousand divorces have been granted in New England during the last twenty years.

In Massachusetts there is now one divorce to fourteen marriages. Since 1860 the rate of divorces has increased 117 per cent, while the rate of marriages has increased only four per cent. In Vermont there is one divorce to 14 marriages, in Rhode Island one to 12, in Con-

r etient one to 3. These flyures indicate that of all civil contracts made in New England marriage is the our most likely to be broken. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that in those old comm mittes marriages are contracted with greater caution than elsewhere in this country, and that the average age at which people marry is greater. When the chanc w that the union will be broken up by legal methods are so many as one in eight, twelve, or fourteen, men and women ought to be wary about

making the contract. It is true, however, that a very considerable if not a lar se proportion of the divorces are obtained by people who go to New England from other States for the express purpose of getting released from marriage bonds. There are towns in Connecticut where the coming of a stranger to obtain a residence im nediately suggests to the neighborhood the probability of a divorce in prospect. Lone women from a distance are regarded with peculiar interest on that account if they take lodgings for a lengthened period. The supposition is that they are waiting to take advantage of the accommodating divorce

laws of the land of the Puritans. Newport, the summer seat of fashion, has also become the Lome of a little colony of men and women who are after divorces in Rhode Island where the courts grant them easily. And whatever his object in going there, a man might travel far to find a more attractive place of residence than Newport, where there is gayety in summer, and where the winter is agreeable. The road to divorce

is smooth and pleasant there. Perhaps the thrifty inhabitants of New England hesitate to make their divorce laws strict, lest they should drive away colonists and carpet-baggers from other States who spend money among them while waiting for the law to untie galling matrimonial bonds. The loose divorce laws attract strangers and help to make trade lively. Besides, they 'furnish business for the local lawyers.

Whatever the explanation for it, there can be no doubt that divorce in New England is free because public opinion wishes it so. The descendants of the Puritans do not believe in

the sanctity of marriage. They have got over all that. Marriage as a religious institution, as an inviolable sacrament, and as an ndissoluble union, is uncompromisingly upheld by the Roman Catholics of New England only. Baptist, Methodist, and Congregational ministers seem to marry people whether they have been divorced or not, and thereby they tacitly sustain divorce. The Episcopalian clergymen may object to marrying the divorced, but they are not so consistent in that respect as the Catholic priests, who will never marry a man and a woman so long as either has a wife or a husband living,

divorce or no divorce. When the ministers and churches of New Eagland follow the example of the Roman Catholics in that respect the divorce laws will probably be soon changed. But so long as they keep on permitting and assisting the divorced to get married they cannot logically issail the State laws as contrary to the law of the Gospel.

#### Abyssinia at Last.

With its fatuous predifection for doing re uctantly to-day what it should have eagerly done vesterday, the Gradstone Ministry, it seems, has finally made up its mind to procure the aid of the Christian King of Abys-Soudan. This action-assuming that England means to risk as few troops of her own as possible is commended on the plainest grounds of justice and expediency, and it was vehemently pressed two months ago on the British Government by BAKER Pasha, who believed that a movement northward by King John would not only relieve Kassala from all danger of attack, and thus keep open the route between Khartoum and Massowah, but would materially further his own operations against the Bedourns collected around Sinkat and Tokar.

From the moment that the smooth pretence was set up in the House of Commons that the Government policy of evacuation and Gen. Gordon's mission in furtherance of that aim were really prompted by the high moral motive of redressing the wrong done to native Musselman rulers by the Khediye's officers, it became impossible to profit by the spoliation and dismemberment of which Abyssinia had been the object. During the years of anarchy that followed the overthrow of the Emperor Turopour by the British expedition, the Soudan Leutevants of the late Khediye Isman, not only gained large accessions of territory on the upper waters of the Blue Nile, the Atlara, and their confluents, at the expense of Abyssinia, but totally cut off that idekless country from commercial development by selaing its whole senconst. It is true that when the intertribal dissensions had been quieted and a strong power had been built up by the present King, Jons, all further attempts at encroachment on the part of the Egyptian commanders were repulsed with frightful loss. Meanwhile, however, the most desirable points on the sea line and the places of strategic value on the Soudanese frontier had been occupied and fortified with works and armaments that, to assailants destitute of artillery, as the Abyseinians are, would be impregnable.

But although when restitution was proclaimed the order of the day it could not without a flagrant breach of consistency be refused to King John, the shabby commercial spirit which in all things seems to actuate the present British Ministry impelled it to defer as long as possible the application to Massowah of the principle enforced with so much unction at Khartoum. The metive for the inconsistency is obvious enough. Mr. GLADSTONE, with the inherited keen eye for the main chance which enabled his father to amass a handsome fortune by slave labor in Jamaica, conceived that England would have little to lose by giving away vast tracts in the interior which could only be defended at considerable cost, whereas the Abysalnian seacoast might be turned to pecuniary account and be easily protected by the English navy. Even now, when Kassala is besieged, if not already taken, and the cooncration of King Joun is acknowledged to be worth purchasing, the British Foreign Office is trying to overreach him with the proffer of the least coveted of the possesstons of which his country, in her hour of discord and impotence, was iniquitously deprived. But there is little likelihood that the Abyssinian ruler can be gulled into giving substantial aid for a smaller price than the island of Massowah and the province of Boghos, which of right belong to him.

If any faith can be placed in the professions of the present British Ministry that the sole object of their operations and nego tiations is to effect the withdrawal of the Soudan garrisons with the greatest safety and expedition possible, there can be no doubt regarding the expediency of securing Abyssinia's assistance. The rude clausmen of King John, ill armed and almost naked as they were, utterly destroyed no less than three Egyptian army corps at a time when the Khediye's forces, by comparison with the rabble recruited by Sir EVELYN WOOD, were admirably organized, disciplined, and officered. They would like nothing better than to meet the exultant hordes of Moslems under OSMAN DIGMA and EL MARDI, and the chances are three to one that when the fight was over, the improved firearms and as tillery captured from Gen. HICKS and Gen. BAKER would be once more in Christian hands.

# An Andacious and Impudent Request.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners shave applied to the Legislature for an extension of time within which to exercise the powers conferred upon them under the Rapid Transit act of 1875. They have neglected to complete the performance of their duties within the periods plainly prescribed by statute, and they now seek legislation to remedy their own omission.

But even if their negligence was excusable, their request ought not to be granted.

In laying out some twenty-nine rapid transit routes, which overspread the entire city like a vast gridiror, they have in several instances flagrantly disregarded that provision of the City Consolidation act which prohibits them from locating "the route or routes of any railway over, under, through or across Broadway or Fifth avenue below Fifty-ninth street, or Fourth avenue above Forty-second street." We understand that they or their counsel hold this provision of the statute to be unconstitutional.

This is, indeed, a remarkable position for such officers to assume. They derive all their authority from a certain law and ask the Legislature to extend their authority thereunder, at the same time telling the Legislature that an express limitation offtheir powers originally prescribed in that law and reenacted in a later statute is in violation of the Constitution. It is very seldom that any court lower than the court of last resort goes so far a to declare a statute unconstitutional, but Mr. DANIEL DRAKE SMITH and his associates on the Rapid Transit Commission rise higher than courts and superior to Judges, and not only pronounce a statute invalid, but actually base their official conduct

upon the assumption that it is null and void! In view of these facts, the application of the Rapid Transit Commissioners for an ex- | an article or

tension of their powers seems to be about as audacious and impudent a request as was ever preferred to the Legislature

#### Trees and Moisture.

Our old friend, the Evening Post of Albany, is still troubled about the influence which forests exert upon the rainfall of a country. and the ignorance of THE SUN upon this and similar questions. "In the Adirondacks," it says, " a first-class tree consumes as much water as a first-class horse. With this large consumption of water how can those trees in any manner add to the quantity of water sent to the Hudson, Mohawk, and Black rivers and Eric Canal?" This position is enforced for our special enlightenment by the publication of the story of the eucalyptus tree, which has for some time been steadily travelling east from California, and has at last reached Albany. The story is this: A man living in Alameda county, Cal., planted a eucalyptus tree near his well. The tree, as is the habit of all plants, sent its roots down from the dry surface soil toward the water standing in the well, and finally, as the eucalyptus is a vigorous, rapidly growing plant, filled a large part of the well with its roots, and ruined it for domestic purposes This is a perfectly natural occurrence, and sints against the Monanamedan rebels in the just what any one at all familiar with the growth of plants would have expected the tree to do. The bearing, however, of this story upon the influence of forests in storing rainfalls and regulating the flow of rivers is not apparent. And here let us frankly confess that we are

absolutely ignorant of what is meant by our

contemporary by a first-class horse in its illustration, or how much water a first-class tree or a tree of any other class can consume. If we can be enlightened upon this last point one of the most interesting and important problems which baffle the vegetable physioiogist will have been solved. Trees do certainly take up from the soil a great deal of water by the aid of their growing roots. It is due to this power of absorption which they possess, that the ground immediately under trees standing out singly in the fields or in the neighborhood of belts of trees or hedges is always dry and parehed in summer, and that genes and other crops never flourish as well in such situations as when beyond the officence of the roots of large trees. A similar condition of things does not, however, exist when a great number of trees are gathered together forming a forest. Each individual tree here, perhaps, draws as great a body of water from the soil as the single specimen standing by itself takes up, but the forest so shades the ground that solar evaporation from it is so reduced that it remains saturated with water long after all water has been drawn from the open ground. Soil under the tree standing cut in the open ground loses water both by the root action of the tree and by evaporation, which goes on as rapidly from the ground where there are isolated trees, as if they did not exist. This, however, is not the case when he ground is densely shaded from the sun and protected from the passage of dry currents of air by extended forest growth. Whatever water forest land loses through the root action of the trees, is more than overcome by the diminution of evaporation. Were this not the case, the ground in a forest would be always drier through the summer than ground unprotected by such a covering. Any one, however, who has ever been in a forest and kept his eyes open, knows that the ground is there always moist and the undergrowth luxuriant, while open fields are parched with drought and crops there languisb. This has always been such a familiar fact that before the laws of evaporation were as well understood as now there was a general and widespread betief, still held by many persons, that more rain actually falls upon the forest than upon open ground. This, however, is not the case; and the greater dampness of forest clad land is due alone to the greater capacity for absorption of such soil and that mechanical protection from evaporation which it gains from the forest.

This is why trees add to the quantity of the water sent to the Hudson and the Mohawk during our long summer droughts, and why it is essential to preserve the forests which cover the watersheds of these and other important streams; and this is why the parable of the man, the cucalyptus tree, and the well, is not applicable to the question in point. We are just as much obliged, however, to our contemporary for his efforts to instruct and enlighten us.

# Dash and Enterprise.

The Utica Daily Press is one of the newspapers which frankly confesses why it does not like the idea of a copyright for property in news:

"The object of this foolien bill is to protect certain ewspapers in the great cities, and others in smaller cities that are leagued with them, against the dash and enterprise of a growing number of papers, of which the Bally Press is an example. The old dull journals are just beginning to wake up and ass what in thinder is the matter. They have no idea of being more enterprising. and the first thing they do is to petition Congress for law to protect them, the poor old chatterers!"

There are words in the dictionary which describe the operations of the systematic nows thiof better than dash and enterprise do. It is against just such dash and enterprise that protection is asked by the newspapers which pay their own way and respect themselves and their neighbors' rights.

The pirates of news naturally object to any legislation which will make them keep their hands off of other people's property, even for a few hours. They seek to create the false impression that the measure is in some way designed to prevent free competition in gathering and publishing news. Nothing could be further from the truth. All the protection that is wanted is protection

against larceny.

The measure is in the interest of honest journalism. It is, therefore, in the interest of the public.

Et. MAMDI is clearly plagiarizing from Gen. Gordon. His messengers are going before him with the announcement, "I am coming." This is precisely the message which Gondon sent ahead by way of arousing and assuring his own supporters. Et Mandi is a religious enthusiast, and somewhat sensational in his methods. Gordon also is an enthusiast in religion, and some of his recent ways have seen startling. As these leaders draw nearer to each other, the ultimate effect of their curi ous operations becomes more interesting.

Prof. E. STONE WIGGINS observes two great storms bearing down upon the United States coast. "They are of such finportance." he writes. "that I am induced to point then The first on a is due on Feb. 27, and the other, the worst of the two, on March 27 Judging from Wiggins's record, here are two days upon which the ladies may safely make corneys in new spring bonnets, and upon which even the Quakers may go about without heir umbrellas.

Mr. ARCHIBALD FORBIS observed, at an early period of his sojourn in the United States, the great prevalence here of military and other titles: but he could hardly have expected to find himself honored with a brevet by popular courtesy. Nevertheless, in a House debate, the other day, an Ohio Congressman

nothing mean about our country in this respect, and if we scatter titles of Colonel and General among Americans, we can still always spare an extra Sir or Lord for a foreign visitor.

Mr. Ransom vesterday pushed to its logial conclusion the unsound theory upon which Congress voted half a million deliars to the Ohio flood sufferers. He offered a resolution for paying \$100,000 to Southern sufferers by the recent hurricanes. Why not? Is not the South as worthy of relief as the West? Are we to be more blind to the ruin wrought by winds than to the ruin wrought by waters? If it be said that the Southern disasters were less serious. Mr. Ransom answers that 500 lives were lost and more than a thousand persons injured by the late wind storms; and even if it be a question of degree, he asks only a fifth as much noney as was given to the West. If this money is voted to repair damages by hurricane, per haps some great calamity by fire will next make a demand on the public Treasury.

A bill in Congress for the relief of W. S. STRYKER of New Jersey proposes to pay him \$500, on the ground that this was the amount found short in a package received by him, as an army paymaster, and made good out of his private funds. It appears that the incident here spoken of happened so recently as July. 1865-that is, not even nineteen years ago. Why not keep on printing several thousand copies of this bill, in every new Congress, for the next half century, until it becomes a measure for the relief of the descendants of Gen. STRYKER? The Chief of Police of Montreal has got some old-fashioned notions about his business.

He says in his report for the past year that " a policeman must possess special qualifications; he must be firm and courageous, and inspire confidence by his appearance and good behavior. He must be sober, patient, polite, fore-warned, intelligent, and observant." Even the Chief's name, which is Panades, suggests great distance from New York policemen.

THEY DON'T SATISFY NEW YORK.

None of the Avowed Republican Aspirants

UTICA, Feb. 25.-The Republicans of New York assume an attitude that must puzzle their brethren in other States. They concede that the party will fail to elect the next President unless they carry New York; and then they declare the inability of either of the leading can-didates now before the country to get the vote of the State, because one or the other of two powerful factions will defeat him.

The Half Breeds aver that while Arthur would run for President a little better than Polger did for Governor, he would be badly beaten, for the same reasons that caused the overwhelming defeat of Folger. With equal confidence it is asserted that the Staiwarts would cut Blaine as savagely as the so-called Garfield avengers would cut Arthur. It is alleged that Edmunds would be a weak candidate in New York. He is distrusted by the Half Breeds, who believe that he is Arthur's choice, next to himself, and that he would be scratched just enough to give the State to the Democrats.

This completes the list of Eastern candidates The Western aspirants fare no better at the hands of the warring factions of the pivota State. The friends of Arthur declare with emphasis that John Sherman would be knifed be cause of his treatment of Arthur as Collector when Sherman was Secretary of the Treasury. The Stalwarts who fought the Grant battle at Chicago in 1880, would show Sherman no mercy. This threat brings the other faction to their feet. They remember that Logan was one of the three principal leaders of the third-term movement, and they say he would not be able to unite the party in New York. The rest are put down among the scattering. For example Lincoln, Gresham, Allison, and Ben Harrison have no following in New York as Presidential candidates, though Lincoln might be satisfac tory for the second place on the ticket.

Thus it appears that all the prominent Bepublican candidates yet mentioned are weak at the very point where they need to be strong.

The Chicago newspapers are publishing col mas of interviews with politicisus, city officials, law vers, and liquor dealers upon the subject of saloon hi forded the same opportunity for fraud, that exists under the system of graded liceuses in this city by establishing a lower rate, \$150, for beer saloons. The counsel for one society of liquor dealers holdly announces that his clients will take out the lower priced licenses, and afterward continue the sale of whiskey. The more honorasay that one-half the trade will take out \$150 permits. and the other half must spy upon them in the interests

of saif protection

In the mean time there is a lively discussion of the mestion whether because some of the saloon keepers cannot afford to pay \$5.50 down, it will not be legal to let them pay precental—\$125 a quarter, or \$250 for six months or even \$160.65 for a third of a year. Every-body is laughing at the Mayor for proposing that recepts in different colors be given for four mouthly pay-ments on the familiar principle of "the pink trip ship for a six-cept fare". Yet further trouble has come of the discovery that the browers who need no retailers h cense, are delivering bottled beer to households.

# Blamarck's Hatred of Lasker.

Though the people of Germany yied one with another in honoring Edward Lasker, the Government was unrepresented at his funeral. Bismarck and Lasker never got along together. The correspondent of the never got slong together. Essaint Post says that " not at the funeral deremonics, or the horial, of at the public meetings was a Government official present." The President of the Landtag, Mr. Knoeller, gave as his reason that some amony mous Ger man Turners and Radicals in Cincinnati, Louisville, and other cities had, in unbecoming terms entrested him to take part in the proceedings. He did not inform the bandtay of the statesman's desth. The factor of Seriin University sent back his eard of invitation to the Mayor. anying that he had no use for it. No Minister of State or uditary officer appeared. Of foreign diplomatists only the Ministers of this country and Greece were present. Pinally, the several hundreds of privy countriers all Kept away.

# Mr. Bintne's Magazalmity.

From the firouslyst Kagle. THE SUN'S chapter of Star route history preong been suspected. The course of the Government thraced a twofold policy. One branch of that policy was represented by the prosecution of the friends of Conkling and Grant, and the other transh by the pro-tection of the friends of Blaine and Gardeld. But there was this striking difference between the two that while the prosecution was very faint hearted and teeble, the protection was very earnest and thorough. Public sent timent demanded the institution of legal proceedings and Mr. Blaine, with a magnationity that does credit to his personal and political friendships, resolved to sacrifice the Stalwart wing of the awindle. The mildness of

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you of organization. Fully as much skill is required in this

The Men who Make Paper Boxes.

of organization. Fally as much skill is required in this branch of trade as in plumbing, yet, while plumbers are paid \$4.50 per day, paper hos makers serve for from \$6.10 \$10 per week, and, in many instances, foreinen zet only \$10 weeks. The reason why the plumbers are fairly paid in because they are privity such discontinuous to be the property of the plumbers are selectedly made, should not be compelled to pay a little more for their hoxes, so as to dishler poor wages were selected in the case, as a present. If we fail to look out for ourselves, who is going to hos out for net.

New Yage, Feb 24. Who Can Tell ! TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have

been away from civilization for the past thirty-eight years, and have come home to the State of my birth to die. I am amazed to see the progress the world has made since I went away. Will you kindly lell one if with all this improvement, and thing has been done to explain the mystery of a future it. What a the present belief of the drawn indicated the world in this respect? On what is the present belief of the arms on the many to wood. If have some under the beauty where it may not specifically made a church may have by home.

# His Cure for Sporing.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have cured a good many persons of anoring, and have never failed, no matter how load or how continuous, when I occupy the enua room with them. My care is simply to say aloud. Don't satirs? and repeat it until the patient quits. Don't allow him to shear on his back. I recently cured two of my invisioners. IV and 21 years of age, who had sourced for years. THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

mping Out the Binine Pire to Pennsylvania-Congressmen to be Throttled HARRISBURG, Feb. 25,-Col. M. S. Quay, naving just returned from Washington, was sitting with two others in a restaurant dining room a few days ago, discussing a lunch, when he said: "Of the sixteen Republicans in the present Congress from Pennsylvania, only four

will be returned." This startling statement excited the curiosity of his companions, and inquiries were made as to details. The Colonel is taciturn, as a rule, and he hesitated about giving a bill of particulars, but finally said that "these fellows have become too meddlesome, and must be taught a lesson." This suggests that there is promise of in-teresting developments in the politics or this

State between this time and the meeting of the State Convention on April 16. The friends of Blains whather with or without an underperste efforts to secure the delegation to the Presidential Convention. The leaders are inexorable in their determination to defeat that result. Some time ago Quay, Magee, and their lieutenants pronounced for Arthur. The friends of Blaine pointed to this evidence of boss unanimity as an argument to aid them in their fight, and it proved a useful and effective weapon. Then Samuel F. Barr, member of Congress from the Fourteenth district, was made to publish an interview, in which he alleged that he had received a letter from Sanator Cameron, in which the absent Senator pronounced for Legan. Mr. Barr is Senator Cameron's private secretary, and is supposed to reflect the sentiments of his chief. Magee at once pretended to have experienced a change of boart, and announced his intention to attach himself to Logan. Quay and he pretended to quarrel, and the run of the Blaine party was suiked. The delegates elected immediately afterward were machine meh.

By direction of Mr. Charles Emery Smith and John Stewart, the Blaine people in the several counties were directed to poil the committees and publish the result, as an indication of the sentiment of the people for their candidate. This has been done in a dozen counties, with a mazing consequences. In every case more than two-thirds of the votes are for Blaine. It is noticeable, however, that the delegates chosen by these same committees are for some-body else. The Blaine men complain, morrover, that they have been betrayed by the managers in the manner of electing the delegates, the machine, which is validated to deleting by committees expedients, and they are left to the alternative of adopting the plan of electing by committees which is appliedly elst to the delegates to the people as against the machine. A bitter feeling is developing from this fact, and it will be surprising if there is not a forminable uprising in the Convention, if it does not break out sooner. Presidential Convention. The leaders are inexcrable in their determination to defeat that

be surprising if there is not a formidable uprising in the Convention, if it does not break out seener.

Reverting to the threat of Quay regarding the Congressional delegation, it is understood that Judge Kelley and A. C. Harmor of the Philadelphia members will be retired. Reliey has given troube on account of pending Philadelphia appointments, and Harmer has given him encouragement. James B. Everhart of the Sixth district, now serving his first term, is to be cut off. Newton Evans, S. F. Barr, Charles A. Brumm and O. H. Miller will go out because of the rotation system in their respective districts. W. W. Brown, in his first term, will be nearlifeed because of having shown too much fondness for Seamtor Mitchell, who lives in his district, and Jacob M. Campbell of the Sevententh district is to be shaughtered to make room or John Lemon, a favorite with the Ring, who retire from the office of Auditor-General in May. Jawis E. Atkinson is the only one of the new keptblican members of the present Congress who will get back, and it is doubtful if he will be able to carry the district. It is so close that obvious king interference would defeat the party and elect a Democrat. The nom-let from the district has been reasonably true-able to machine discipline, and will therefore be permitted to get through if be can. Ba ne will be knocked out at any hazard. He has been positively in robellion during the whole of his three terms conneted, and cow talks fearlessly against the Cameron demination. Quay nakes no concealment of his proference for a permocrat bayen. Evan and the will have to Bayne. George V. Lawrence will be retired because he is ofd and has been a disappointment. Leninerd of the Evic district has perimitment, Leninerd of the Krie district has perimitment. Leninerd of the Krie district has been perimited to general work, but the plans are siready completed.

SHUFELDY TO JOIN CHINA'S NAVY.

Senators in the White Hoper. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 .- It is said that Adniral Shufeldt will go into the service of the Emperor of China now that he is retired. It will be remembered that he is the gentleman whose tongue wagged so indiscreetly about the Empress of China two years ago that he came very near getting the two Governments into trouble. For genuine pomposity, Admiral Sincfeldt is hard to beat. He has a voice like a maffled drum and a walk like a Shanghai roo ter. Gen. Hazen is considered the mestinflated can permanently established in Washington, but Shufeldt could give him points.

The Virginians, with great pertinacity continue to quaranthe their Senators and Congressman at large. Mrs. Mahone and Longressman at large. Mrs. Mahone and his wife were invited to the White House dinner to Senators and Representatives inst week, and it is the general impression that it was one of the faw times he has been noticed by the President. It is skenificant that even on that occasion the levitation was due his official rather than his personal status. Mahone lives in grand style, and his wife dresses gorgeously, but the best part of Washington receiving is say of him. very near gesting the two Governments into

# THE COLOR LINE IN VIRGINIA.

#### Negro Statesmen who Talk Politics with Mr. Wise in his Kitchen.

Washington, Feb. 25 .- Congressman J. S. Wise (Mahoneite) was on the stand before the Danville Investigating Committee to-day. He said the Bourbons had revived the race issue n Virginia politics. The whites, he asserted, brought on the emeute at Danville for political purposes, having despaired otherwise of winpurposes having despaired otherwise of winning their contest. He submitted Bourbon circulars and newspapers to show that they had tried to unite the whites against the negrous. Mr. Wise said he did not advocate social intercourse between the races. Fo negro had ever presumed to claim social privileges by reason of his political affiliations with him. Colored members of the Legislature came to his house to consult him but they aways came to his kitchen. He did not suppose Mr. Tilden admitted to his parior the wharf rats and riffraff of New York who yoted the Demogratic ticket.

and rurain of Now 10 k who votes the Demo-uratic bicket.

J. B. Es ston, Collector of Internal Revenue at Danville, testified that the root would not have occurred but for the inflammatory speeches made by the Democratic candidates.

# The Restitution of Conjugal Algerata Engined

Promeic St. James 1 Gazette, Feb. 14.
The Lord Chanceller has introduced into the House of Lords a toll to amend the Matrimonial Cause nose. It provides that after the passing of the act ade-cree for restitution of conjugal rights shall not be en-forced by attachment: but where the application is by the wife the Court may, at the time of making suct decree, or at any time afterward, order that, in the even of such decree not being complied with within any time limited by the Court, the respondent shall make to the petitioner such periodical payments as may be just; and such order may be outcome? in the same manner as an order for almony in a suit for judicial appraison.
Where the application for restitution of conjugal rights is by the bushand, the Court may, if it shall think fit, order a settlement to be made of any property to which the wife may be entitled, for the benefit of the politions; and of the children of the marriage, or order such part as the Court may think reasonable of the wife's profits of trade or earnings to be periodically paid to the petitioner for his own benefit or for the benefit of the chil

dren of the marriage. The bill further seeks to after the present law by enacting that, if a respondent she'll tall to comply with the decree of the Court for restitution of conjugal rights, such respondent shall thereupon be decided to have been guity of desertion without reasonable cause, and s ent for judicial separation may be forthwith mati-tuted, and a sentence of judicial separation may be pronounced, although the period of two years may not have clayed since the failure to comply with the de cree for restitution of conjugal rights

# A Bequest to Pay for Masses Higgs.

MAHANOY CITY, Pa., Feb. 25. After the double of Peter Otterbach, a wealthy resident of this place, ast summer, it was ascertained that on the day preceding his demise he had made a will in which among one of the things he proved made a wat, in which, among cuther things he proved mat \$2,000 should be paid to at fulfill Catholic Church for masses for times I and he decided with the control Merican the resolutory learness to the the will objected to this, and began a suit which to day resulted in his fator the Court decisions which a bequeet for a relativist purpose, and condition that the suit of the paid to Merican. The case has stroked much feeling in the thurch here.

To the Euron of The Sun-Sir: Are there any places of resort in New York which are not beery or amony, where for a small admission fee there is music or some bight entertainment, and where conversation may be carrie don't The roller skating rink is just now one such place, but are there any others? Bostog.

A Cheap Resort without Beer and Smoke

THE MANITODA INDIAN UPRISING. Tellow Calf's Band Still Hold Sway at Crooked Lake and Defy the Police. WINNIPEO, Feb. 25 .- The rumors of a fight between the police and Indians at Crocked Lake prove to have been unfounded. The re-port grewout of the fact that early on Saturday

morning twenty policemen, under Col. Herch-mer, started for the cabin of the Indians, thirteen miles north of Qu'appelle River, where Yellow Cairs band of seventy-five braves are holding sway. When within two rods of their stronghold the Indians came swarming out, fourishing their guns, and refused to allow the police to approach nearer. Col. Herchmer remonstrated with the chief, but Yellow Calf peremptorily decined to give up any of his men or the provisions which they had stelen. He said he never would surrender them without a struggle. The police were then formed in line, but the last man had not taken his position before the doors and windows of the cabin were thrown open, and the openings fairly filled with rifles. Owing to the great edds and to the fact of the Indians being under cover. Col. Herchmer withdrew to a farm house in the vicinity for the night, and returned to Broadwiew yesterday. The people of that place are considerably excited and uneasy.

Advices from Regina say that the Indians at Crooked Lake still dely the mounted police and will allow no one to enter the agency building. Gopher Tom, the leader of the File Hill Indians, is under arrest, and a strong detuchment has been sent out to arrest the others. No further trouble is anticipated there but trouble is still leared at Crooked Lake. police to approach nearer. Col. Herehmer re-

#### OSTRACIZED BY HIS RACE.

#### A Richmond Negro Almost Left to Die Alone

Because he Voted Against Mahone. RICHMOND, Feb. 25 .- Lazarus Bulfinch, a colored man, died here on Friday morning. He voted with the Democrats in the last election, and afterward was entirely ostracized by members of his race. They refused to speak to him or to let him visit their houses. Builinch was a very quiet negro, not participating actively in politics, but he simply expressed his determination to vote with the great body of the representative white people, who, he said, gave his race employment, and were 'ndeed the best friends of the colored man. The negroes had been worked up to a pitch of frenzy by the reports industriously circulated among them by the Mahone agents to the effect that the triumph of the Democracy meant the resonshavement of the colored race. While the more intelligent blacks disbelieved such reports the ignorant mass were stirred up, and east a solid vote for the Mahone ticket. Bufflich stood out against his race, however, and qui-tity voted the Democratic ticket. Since that time to the day of his death he became a parish among his race. He had no companions. His nearest relations had nothing to do with him. Two weeks ago he was taket sick, and a few of his colored friends attended him. The most of the negroes, however, would have nothing to do with him and he died on Friday. His funeral took place to day and was conducted by the Rey. Dr. Hatcher, a leading white minister of the Baptist Church and was attended almost entirely by white people. mination to vote with the great body of the

#### FIFTY DOGS IN BATTLE

#### A Furlous and Sangulaury Midnight Combat

A Furious and Sangulaary Midnight Combat
In the Sevents of Norwich, Come.

Norwich, Feb. 25.— Norwich is distinguished for the number and independence of its dogs. They parted the streets, singly and in squads, day and night, and when they meet in accidental convention at a street corner, citizens are obliged to go out into the middle of the street to pass around them. They are of all breeds and sizes.

At midnight, one day last week, about fifty dogs of all aizes and desert tion, met on Warren street, an aristocratic and returned quarter, and proined in a free light. The centest is the scribed by parsons who were awakened as terrific. The street was blocked with the mass of writhing forms. No order of battle was observed, all pitching in where there was a change to lote. Up and down the sidewalk shand roughed the battle ranged for about an hour. Many la less who backed from their chamber windows be laved at first that the combat was between wolves, and were prostrated with fright, several being still indiffuses of an account of the shock of their nerves. View the battle, when the horde had withdrawn, many limping from the field, several heigh shows a handsome shepherd belonging to B. F. Meed. It was a favorite with the ladies on account of its beauty and gentleness.

NOT APOLOGETIC.

Mr. Hewitz was Merely Explanatory in his terms with the addies on account of the shock of their incluses.

NOT APOLOGETIC.

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Mr. Hewitz was Merely Explanatory in his terms of the grand for the all and before the addies of the first he account of his beauty and gentleness.

Not applied to possible the deal of the law and the thought the heart of necessive for the army and any and gentlenen. Sir James of the army and any and gentlenen, Sir James of the army and any and gentlenen, Sir James constants and processive for the constant and the game is question. All the game is question, and the thought the constitution

# Mr. Hewitt was Merely Explanatory in ble Remarks to Minister West.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 .- Mr. A. S. Hewitt has submitted this letter, received by him from Mr. West, the British Minister, to the

House Committee on Foreign Affairs: House Committee on Foreign Affairs:

Dran Mr Hewitt: In reply to your note of yesterday, asking me whether, in the course of a social visit which you were kind enough to jus, me some days ago, you said or did anything which could be constuded as an applooy for your action in moving in the resolution in O'Donnell's case, I have only to say that I did not negard what you said to me in the light of an apology for the resolution, but as an explanation of the peculiar circumstances when prompted it on your part in the interest of the resolution, but have the prompted it on your part in the interest of the prompted it on your part in the volunties. This impression was moreover, strengthened by your allusion to the moderate language, is your opinion, of aliasion is the molerate language, in your opinion, of
the resolution, which you gave as a reason why you
thought that the request for delay in the execution of
the scattenes should be granted, and by voor saying that
other resolutions less considerate in form had been proposed to you, and, as you were informed, would have
been offered if you had not framed one so satisfactory
to both sides of the Houseas not to meet with a single
objection, which would have defeated it. I may said
that I could not presume that there was any evidence
from what you said of any want of sincerity on your
pert in moving the resolution in question. Believe me,
yours vory truly.

L. S. Sausville West.

# FIVE CENTS FARE

# For a Ride on the Coming Cable Roads Re-tween 4 A. M. and Minnight,

The Rapid Transit Commissioners decided yesterday that the name of the company to be formed to operate its routes heretofore laid out shall be the New York Cable Railway Company. The maximum fare to be charged for any dis-tance south of the Harlem River shall be six cents, and from 4 A. M. to midnight five certs. For one fare one person shall be entitled to make one continuous trip between two points make one continuous trip between two points on any two connecting or intersecting routes of the railway or railways. It is the intent of the Commissioners that the payment of one far shall entitle the person paying to ride trouter length of any 1 the north and south railways south of the Harlem, and upon a continuous trip to the length of any railway intersecting or branching from them.

Frederick A. Bartiett, Secretary of the Forty-escend Street Cross-Town Italiway Company, sottled the Rapid Transit Commissioners that, although the Commissioners have laid down a route in Forty-second Street Cross-Town Railway Company is in existence, and is ready to build the road. Mr. Bartiett's claim was referred to the Commissioners' counsel for investigation,

#### A Beverage Not Found in Idaho. From the Birmar & Telbune,

A few days since a stranger was eating in an take better and beckening a water to him said. Bring me a glass of water. Sir f. And the nonplussed waiter looked at him

curiously.

"Bring me n glass of water."

The waiter went out into the kitchen and soon returned and said: and said:
"leg pardon, stranger but that last order of yours
has slipped my memory. What is it you want?"
I-want-a\_glass-of-water! Do you understand has slipped my memory. What is you winderstand that?

"I-want-a-glass-of-water! Do you understand that?"

A bright idea struck the waiter and he rushed out to the that the barkscaper looked over the labels on every the transport of the grant of the gra

"I'm sorry," replied the tandlord, "but I can't accommodate you. There is so little call for those foreign dribts here that if doesn't may to keep m. We've got some prime kentucky whiskey in the bar, if you can get along on. The stranger finished his meal in silence.

# Dr. Beens and Commodore Vanderblit.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SUL In an article in Satu: 'ay's Sux there is such a historical dis-placement of facts that correction should be made. I have nothing to say about your moral reflections of Dr. Deeme's letter. But when you speak of Commotore Vanderhill's introducing Dr. Beeme's not put the boot on the wrong leg. Dr. Deeme was the pastor of a regularly organized church in New York, some time before he and the Commodore became friends.

When I is attention was railed to the Doctor's weights Commodore was not as well known to the world as Br. Beeme when the latter received from him the gift of a clurch building.

In the famous Vanderhill will trial ladge Spencer testified that the Commodore hall took him it was Dr. Deems who had induced into to found a privatesty. And those was how had induced into the received from a shie Previolent to whom in hillouse Southern friend at able Previolent to whom in hillouse Southern friend as able Previolent to was the Commodore could subject as great an undertaking. I have nothing to say about your moral reflections of

BACCARAT GAMBLING IN LONDON.

Fining the Directors and Members of Fashionable Card Club.

Plaing the Directors and Members of a Fashloanble Card Club.

From the London Timet.

At Bow street, yesterday, Feb. 7, beford Sir James Ingham. Mr. Jenks, proprietor, Mr. Dalton, secretary, Sir Charles Cunningham. Mr. J. C. Wilkinson, Mr. L. D. Franklin, Mr. J. C. Wilkinson, Mr. L. D. Franklin, Mr. J. C. Wilkinson, Mr. L. D. Franklin, Mr. J. C. Wilkinson, Mr. P. C. Mayors, members of the frank Club, appeared to a summon charging them with contraventions of the general section. Moreover, 1988.

A Fitch, Mr. R. Nestell, Mr. P. C. Mayors, members of the Park Club, appeared to a summon charging them with contraventions of the general section. Moreover, 1988.

Bussell, Q. C., and Mr. Joland finstructed by Mr. Goorge Lewis defended.

Sir James Ingham, in giving his decision on the summons, said that Mr. Jenks was substantially charged with keeping a house for unlawful gaming, and the other grailemen were substantially charged with hidding and assisting him in doing so. The first question to desiermine was why and for what nurpose Mr. Jenks kent this house open. Was it an ordinary cub at which gambling was casually introduced, or was it substantially a gaming house? The question could be answered by the swidence, as the profits arising from the wines, spirits, and tobacco were admitted to be trifling, while the profits from food were abooutely not hing, the kitchen being carried on a first the business would not be worth the care and attention it would require.

What was the case with respect to gambling? Mr. Jenks received one per cent, upon all banks, and contributions from all players who stayed after certain hours. Without going into particulars, the learned margistrate calculated, on consideration of the number of games that would be played ordinarily in the course of an evening, that Mr. Jenks must at least realize from \$45 to £50 per night, and that his annual profits must be £10,000, £12,000, or perhaps many thousands more. Therefore no one could doubt that the house had been kept and used for the purpose of

Mennonites in Nebraska occupy three whole counties, are good farmers and hard workers, and o economical that their prosperity is remarkable

-An Anti-Starvation Club is a novelty of Cedur Rapids. The object is to provide for members the best boarding accommodations at the lowest terms. -Resolution by the miners of Alene, Da-

-Lincoln's tomb at Springfield, Ill., is going to rain. Two of the supporting arches have

unless he climbs a tree, with one end of a lariet over a

-New Orleans has taken up the subject of remation. A secrety has several hundred members embracing most of the physicians and many lawyers merchants and other business men. -Henry James says that the most beauti-

ful woman he ever saw is the cashier in a Provence restaurant. She is large, quiet, and has the dignity of a Roman empress. He also declares admiration for the washerwomen in the Trastevers. -- A Michigan father objects to his son tak-

ing up the study of physiology, which is in the regular course of the schools. The authorities insist. The parant thinks he can select what studies he chooses for his boy, and will take the matter into court. -Among the curiosities of beggary in Paris is an old man who plies his trade on horseback because his legs are paralyzed. A woman appears ever

day in the Rue Montinarire poshing a next little bany carriage containing a very pretty and well-dressed bady. The mother has a sweet voice, and realizes quite a sum by simping. -There are doubters as to the reported discovery of an unput lished work by De Quincey, styled "The Confessions of an English Hasheesh Eater," and said to have been written during the last years of the

author's life, the manuscript having been discovered upon the backs of the illustrations in a volume possesse by De Quincey.
 A "gentleman of education and experience" advertises in a Des Moines paper that he wished employment in writing speeches for members of the Legislature. He will prepare at short notice addresses

for or against prohibition, woman suffrage, or any other subject desire. His terms are \$5 for a ten minutes speech and \$2 for each additional five minutes, "satisfaction goars, teed" and "confidence observed." -Kate Field says that when she goes to Massachusetts, "the land of the Pilgrim fathers, the home of Garrison, Wendell Philips, Whittier, Lucy

Stone, and fulls Ward Howe," she finds that the women, the most enlightened in this country, are pray-ing in win to have a voice in the making of the laws. When she goes to Utah, "where education is at its lowest and culture is almost unknown," she find women early ying suffrage.

-Vermont's new corporation tax new has proved a failure, so far as providing the necessary revenue to meet the state's expenses is concerned. The statute was so carelessly drawn and passed by the Legisla-

ture that the railroads, instead of paying on their gross carnings per mile for the year, can only be taxed upon the amount of their gross carnings per mile for six months. This blander, it is said, was not discovered until some time after the bill became a law. -At a benefit entertainment in New Haven

At a behelft entertainment in New Haven one of the incidents of the money setting was a most anction sale of old maids. There were thirteen of these spinisters, and the bidding was spirited; but its result reliected on the perspicacity of the gentlemen who did the bidding, for after the unmarking the chattel who had commanded the fewest offers and was knocked down at the hundring force of disease, braved to be the head. the humiliating figure of 23 cents proved to be the hand somest and wealthiest young woman of the city. .- There was a Chicago man who found out

that he was not so peculiarly endowed by nature as he had supposed. As inch more than usual would pro-verbially be a great deal on a nose. This man had it and in consequence he overrated his mass importance.

A test proved that it does not render him thrilling to the
masser. He is a cigar maker by trade. Whenever he
took his walks abroad he was gased at in amazement,
"If I am to be looked on as a curusity," he reasoned, "If I am to be looked on as a curiosity," he reasoned,
"it would be better to make a hay living with my abmormal mose." So he took his big feature to the manager of a ten cent museum. "Very well," was the offer
which he received; "I'll do just the same by you that I
do by any other new freak. We can't tell what'll catch
on with the public. You can have a place on the platform for a week. If you make a failure. I'll give you
five donars. If you hat em, I'll fir a square, liberal ast
ary." But how m. I to know whether the four the to whom the Commodors could subject so great an undertaking.

The Charce of the Strangers in New York and the Vancethon University in Newbylie have probably done more than all other things to make the more of Vancethon University in Newbylie have probably done bilt known and respected throughout the world.

You see that the facts seem to make it more historical to say that the Dector introduced the Commodors shall the way it was put in Tuz ses.

H. E. P.